GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
POWER
LOK SABHA

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POWER CONSUMPTION
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Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita power consumption in the country as on date and how does it compare with the other developed and developing countries ;

(b) whether it is much less in comparison to the other countries; and

(c) if so, the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase per capita availability of power in the country ?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINSTRY OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE)

(a)&(b) : The average annual per capita consumption of electricity in India for the year 2004-05 was 612.5 Kwh. The annual per capita consumption of electricity of some of the developed and developing countries during the year 2004 is given below :-

Name of the country	Per Capita Consumption of Electricity (In kWh)
Australia -	11126
France	7689
Germany	7030
Japan	8076
Russia	5642
United Kingdom	6206
United States of America	13338
Brazil	1955
Argentina	2301
Mexico	1804
Malaysia	3166
Pakistan	425
Philippines	597
Sri Lanka	345
Thailand	1865

Source: Key World Energy Statistics (2006) published by International Energy Agency.

(c) : Steps taken by the Government to step up availability of power inter alia include:-

Short-term :

(i) Rigorous monitoring of production, transportation and stocking of coal at all major coal plants of the country to ensure adequate availability of fuel to meet the improved PLF of coal stations.Import of coal to bridge constraints in production of domestic coal.

(ii) Tapping of surplus power from captive power plants.

(iii) Utilization of unutilized capacity of gas based stations on liquid fuel.

(iv) Strengthening/augmentation of sub-transmission system in State under Accelerated Power Development Reforms Programme (APDRP) as a major step towards reduction of Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses.

(v) Optimum utilization of available power by strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity.

(vi) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.

(vii) Promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.

(viii) `Partnership in Excellence` Programme starting with adoption of better operation and maintenance (O&M) practices to enable enhancement of Plant Load Factor (PLF) of existing thermal power stations through tie-up with well performing power utilities as a pre-cursor to renovation and modernization.

(ix) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units with interest subsidy on loans by the Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation under `Accelerated Generation and Supply Programme

(AG&SP).

Long-term :

(i) Creation of a National Grid for optimum utilization of generation capacity and inter-regional transfer of power.

(ii) 50,000 MW hydro initiative has been launched for coordination development of hydro sector.

(iii) Identification of sites for thermal capacity over 1,00,000 MW.

(iv) Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation have mobilized themselves to see that good generation projects are not hampered due to lack of funds.

(v) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.

(vi) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for the 11th Five Year Plan.

(vii) Implementation of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to achieve benefit of economy of scale.

In addition, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana has been introduced in April 2005 with the aim of electrifying all villages in the entire country by 2009.